ITS CHIEF PLACES AND COAST AND MOUNTAIN ROADS. Ferrible Events in Its History-The Devasta

tion Caused by the Turks-Where the Hostile Forces May Confront Each Other. Culy the person who has travelled through the province of European Turkey officially described as the vilayet of Janina can form an idea of how conservative of savagery and ob-

structive of progress Turkish rule is. Within three days' journey from London, and a few hours' steam from Brindisi, ites a country, Epirns, that is little more advanced than some parts of central Africa. Yet on all sides may be seen traces of ancient civilization and the ruins of once flourishing towns, industry, and agriculture. The absence of roads and anything like decent looking have been obstacles to travel, and it is only in recent years that the province could be traversed with anything like complete eafety.

The country is full of historio interest, and poets from Virgil to Byron have written of it, but what treasures of art or history it may contain cannot be known until the Turk has quitted it, and some more civilizing Government is in possession. Travellers in Epirus have the choice of several points at which to enter the country from Europe. From Corfu a steamer may be taken to a port to the northeast of Corfu called by the Italians Santi Quaranti, and by the Greeks Agia Saranda, or the Hely Forty. From here a road goes by Delvino, a Greeco-Albanian town, past Zitsa, spoken of by Byron, to Janina, the capital, on the lake of the same name. Another way, and perhaus the more interesting, is by sailing boat to Sayada, on the coast, immediately opposite the town of Corfu. This place is merels a landing place, not far from the mule track from the old castle of Butrinto to the interior.

The first stopping place on the road to Janina from Sayada is Phillates, to which, according to the Eneld, Eneas carried his father Anchises on his back from the sea, in their wanderings after the fall of Troy and his rejec-

nina from Sayada is Phillates, to which, according to the Eneld, Zenesa carried his factor and the read of measurements of wave lengths made by means of the spectroscope. The are waterings after the fail of Troy and his rejection of the overtures of Dido of Carthace. Trees and water are the recommendation of Phillates, the former being ereocally zare in the country, except in bushed patches. A short distance down the costs below Sayada is the Berlin Congress of 1573 as the like mouth of the Kalmans liver, proceeds at the Berlin Congress of 1573 as the state of the mouth of the Kalmans liver, proceeds at the Berlin Congress of 1573 as the state follows the course of the Kalamas pretty closely, at varying altitudies, the bed of the river being deep down in a corpe made by some great convaision of nature through the time believes the reversity of the river being deep down in a corpe made by some great convaision of nature through the time black and Janias.

In the state of Raven is a scattering black, the itrack traverses ridges of hills that ries abruntly across the such or reise in the state of the state of the scattering village, situated on a high cape risting simple, at the top of the state of the scattering village, situated on a high cape risting simple that the state of the scattering village, situated on a high cape risting simple that the state of the scattering village, situated on a high cape risting simple that the state of the scattering village, situated on a high cape risting simple that the state of the scattering village, situated on a high cape risting simple that the state of the scattering village, situated on a high cape risting simple that the state of the scattering village, situated on a high cape risting simple that the state of the scattering village, situated on the state of the scattering village, situated on the scattering village, situated on the scattering village, situated the scattering village, situated village and the scattering village and the scattering village village village

gressive and enlightened Government might become the prosperous centre of an intelligent and enterprising people, but under Turklish domination is condemned to stagnation.

Of late years the road leading across the Pindus Mountains by Metzovo to Monastir in Macedonia, has been made tracticable for ardillers and wheeled vehicles; but up to twenty years ago and less, wheeled vehicles were unknown in Epirus. There is no record of any period at which, under Turkish rule, the proposed of, Epirus enjoyed prosperity or were contented. From the Pindus Range to the Adriatic and from the Voyussa to the Guif of Arta the last centuries baye only witnessed a series the last centuries have only witnessed a serie of rising, repressed by slaughter, with the peo-ple, Greeks, and Turks, kept down by a Govple, Greeks, and Turks, kept down by a Government of rapine and plunder, destroying every vestige of the ancient prosperity of the country. The once cuitizated fields in the vaileys are now covered with yards deep of gravel and debris washed down from the mountain sides, denuded of trees, that no shelter might be afforded to brigands or insurgents; old irrigation channels have long since been filled up and the population is dwindling down to the vanishing point.

be afforded to brigands or insurgents; old infigation channels have long since been filled up
and the population is dwindling down to the
vanishing point.

France and Russia maintain Consuls and
Engiand a Vice-Consul at maintain while Italy
has kept a Consul-teneral for political motives.
During the Russo-Turkish war and the years
following, an active Italian propaganda was
kept up, looking to the erection of Albavia
with Ebirus luto an autonomous state, with
the Duke d'Aosta, brother of King Humbert,
as Prince of Albasia. This idea was favored
at the Vatican, and it was curious to meet
from time to time Franciscan friars wearing
the Turkish fee. twavelling through the country on anti-Greek and anti-Slavonic missions.
They were particularly active in Epirus for
several years after the Berlin Congress.

From Janina a road runs south along the
western foot of the Kilberini Mountains that
its due north and couth from Janina to Arta,
whose river lies between them and the Dionmerka range. There are no natural dangers on
this road, which has been much improved of
late years, but at one time it was infested with
brigands, who found easy shelter among the
mountains on either side, from where they descended on the passing traders' caravars and
traveliers, and either looted them or curried
them off for ransom. The road into Arta
crosses bridge of remarkable construction,
rising at a sharp angle from either bank, necessitated by the sudden floods coming down during the rainy scason and the melting snows. The
northern end is now occupied by the Greek
outpasts, and the southern by the Turks.

In Arta the archaeologist will find much to attract him. There are remains of the ancient
waits, supposed to be of the cyclopean period,
and, as the canist of Pyrynus, it has great histor's intreest. Since its coasion to the Greek
outpast, and security are concerned, but it is
hampered by the want of its old outlet to the
sea along the causeway through Turkish territory at Salaxhora on the Gulf of Arta.

Hefore arrivi

musitties and costume, which is the same as that of the Greek Expense regiments, were to-corporated in these corps.

When the occupation of the Arta district, the first handed over by the Turks in 1831, took place, they composed a large part of the Greek corps of occupation, and when they found out that their own homes were not included in the territory to be taken over, their sittifued became so threatening that, by order of Sir Edward Hamley, President of the International Boundary Commission, they were sent back into Greece from Menidid, near Arta, whence the first advance took place.

The Guif of Arta, known in ancient times as the Ambracic Guif, and the neighborhood of its entrance have been the scene of many notable events in history. Prominent smone them was the battle of Actium. But, like the rest of the territories of the Roman embies after the fail, Epirus was wasted and depondanted by the ancessive barbaric invasions, the last of civilization and the beace of the world the sconer all the eastern Adriant costs is taken from the Turk and placed in other hands the better, more erpectally central and norther and the provinces of European Turkey, a living example of the truth of the provent that "where the hoof of the Turk's steed has passed, the grass ceases to grow."

MODERN BOMBARDMENTS.

***IMB REFECT OF TEN MINUTES**

***SHELLING OF OANEA.**

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INCANDESCENT LIGHT AND SIGHT

No Indication That Eyesight Has Been Injured

by the Use of the Light.

From the Lancet.

late in regard to the effect upon the eye of the

Auer incandescent light. The mantle of this incandescent system of lighting consists, as is now

pretty generally known, of a network of the rare

exides (chiefly of thorium with a small propor-

tion of cerium), which on being heated in the Bunsen flame emits a brilliant white light. As

might be expected, this light is comparatively rich in the ultra-violet or chemically active rays

that are identical with those in sunlight, and it has been urged that this richness in actinio

rays may possibly be productive of injury to the sight. This argument appears to be

based on measurements of wave lengths

made by means of the spectroscope. The arc electric light, it is said, has similar effects, but

LIGHTING AMERICAN CITIES. It Costs a Good Beal More to Keep the Streets

Lighted Than Might Be Supposed.

The cost of street lighting in New York city

for the year 1897 will be in excess of \$1,250,000.

The specific appropriation for this item is

\$1,222,821, to which are to be added sundries,

which will probably bring it up to the total

named. Philadelphia spends even more than does the city of New York in a year for lighting

its streets and alleyways, the total expense being \$420,000 for gas and \$647,000 this year for

electricity. These items collectively do not foot up to so much as New York pays, but while New

York gets its supply of gas from seven different

companies, and its electricity for lighting from ten different companies, PhiAdelphia owns its

own gas plant, and since 1855 has had entire

control of it. To the money actually disbursed

for gas, therefore, must be added in the case of

Philadelphia a re-sonable interest upon the

Some interesting discussion has taken place of



A STREET IN CANEA, AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

No doubt the Consuls knew all about it, but they kept the thing scoret. The insurgents, among whom, beyond a doubt, there were some regular Greek soldiers, were advancing by forced marches upon the town, and their camp could be distinctly seen upon the heights. These insurgents, well armed and admirably led, played a part similar to that of the Black Flags, famous during the Tonquin affair, who were baptized by that name to prevent anybody saying that we were at war with the Chinese.

by that name to prevent anybody saying that we were at war with the Chinese.

The insurgents are Greeks, armed by Greeks, and led by Greek officers. Of course they are not commanded by Col. Vassos himself, for he is too prudent to draw his sword against all Europe; but, as I said, they are led by Greek officers, who enroll all the Cretans that come to them, and take good care to put them among regular troops, who care little about being treated as insurgents, provided they are able to prepare the road for the army in the rear.

For a moment everybody believed that these fellows, whatever they may be called, were going to capture Canea. All the warnings that the Admirals sent to them amounted to nothing, and the situation was rendered peculiar in the fact that the commander of the Greek naval forces could not or would not receive any communications, except those in regard to the regular troops of Col. Vassos; and he would not accept any message for the so-called insurgents, whom he did not consider it his duty to recognize officially.

The hater continued to advance brayely, while nize officially.

The latter continued to advance bravely, while

at the same time they used all the stratesy that
was necessary in that rugged country in which
a surprise might be expected at every turn of
the line of march. Infantry fire was exchanged
with the Turkish outposts. The Turks, seeing
that the deets did not move and that they were
in danger in the face of Europe to be attacked in because there may be a certain proportion of ultra-violet rays in a given artificial light it is necessarily injurious. It would be a sorry thing it these same rays were forever filtered out of the light of the sun by the medium of constant fog or cloud, as so often happens in the days of winter. Exposure to a purely elementary light, as red, yellow, or blue, does undoubtedly prove injurious either positively or negatively. The distress produced on working for some time, to quote one instance, in a red or yellow light, as in the dark room of the photographer, who employs one or other of these colors on account of their chemical inertness, is well known. Absence of sunlight is held to be synonymous with the absence of life, and the life-giving self invigorating qualities of solar light are largely, if not entirely, dependent upon the chemically active rays, and certain lines of scientific research have shown that without the phenomenon of insolation going on day by day life would be unendurable and finally extinguished. White light, therefore, as afforded in its entirety by the sun, is a necessity of existence. in danger in the face of Europe to be attacked in Canca, decided to apply the principle, defend yourselves. Therefore, they sent some troops, or rather some patrols, to meet the insurgents, because the Sultan, less prompt or more decile than the Grocks, was not able to send reinforce-posets to the fellow.

than the Grocks, was not able to send reinforcements to the island.

In the skirmishing of the outposts, although it was not very serious, the Turks, it must be admitted, did not show to advantage. The insurgents continued their advance. We expected an assault the next day or the day after at the furthest, but the fleets thought that it was time for them to take a hand in the game. It was not very long. The fire lasted about ten minutes,

admitted, did not show to advantage. The insurgents continued their advance, We expected an assault the next day or the day after at the furthest, but the fleets thought that it was time for them to take a hand in the game. It was not very long. The fire lasted about ten minutes, but for the speciators it appeared very much shorter. The spectacle during those minutes was so exciting that nobody noticed the time. The entire crowin, massed on the scashors, watched with avidity and even admiration this splendid scene. There were hardly any more Christians in the town, but all the Mussulmans were there in their most picturesque gatherings, the women in the front rank more excited than the men, whose impassability never lends itself to noisy manifestations, and who, with their children on their shoulders, witnessed the spectacle with an air of serious gaunnit and excited the most of the women and children, who stranged it the women and children, who cannot at each flash and each detonation.

The warships, strung out in a long line of battle, having cleared the bay of all sailing vessels and fishing vessels, fred methodically, one after the other, just as in a parade; and I would not like to swear that there was not a sort of competition among the fleets of the different nations in this artillery practice, because it seems likely that they were really more anxious to observe each other than to watch the common enemy. Moreover, they had a chance, without too much barbarity, to carry on this exercise, for it is certain that the insurgents, who had already taken all the necessary precautions, retired rapidly into the defiles and ravines, leaving nothing in sight but their abandoned camps. The fleet fired upon positions rather than upon masses of men, and finance and the structure of the product of the sort of the structure of the product of the sight of the structure of the contrast, and also, when the insurgence of the bird stay was allowed the product of the product of the contrast, and also, we must admit, on account monatoins on either eds. frgm where they do seeded on the passing tragery cravars and the seeded on the passing tragery cravars and the seeded on the passing tragery cravars and the seeded of the passing tragery cravars and tragery cravars and the seeded of the passing tragery cravars and the seeded of the passing tragery cravars and tragery craves and tragery cravars and tragery craves and tragery craves

graph, the official establishments and the mis-sions are guarded. Twenty marines surround the French Consulate. The flars of the powers float upon the fortresses; but the Greeks ad-vance, nevertheless, little by little. They cap-ture forts and redoubts, and if this thing conture forts and redoubts, and if this thing continues, although they may not enter Canea, all the same they will be the masters of the Island.

I send also a photograph which describes the situation in a brief and tragic fashion. It is a street in the Christian quarter of Canea after the bombardment. Nothing remains but the charred walls and a heap of ruins; and in front of it, on guard in the name of Europe, stands a sailor with the gray jacket and little cap that represent peace and civilization.

FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA. A Ship Canal a Thousand Miles Long Projected to Coppect Them.

Now that the trans-Siberian Railway is far adranced toward completion, the Russian Government is planning another great scheme, which will outrival in political importance the Kiel Canal. It has always been considered by the Russian strategists as a source of great weakness that the naval forces of the empire should remain divided in such a way that To this actual thermometric condition may be ascribed his present desire for peace in the East. There is a motto in maritime affairs that othing can be improvised; everything has to be forcescen. It was with a clear understanding of this truth that the late Czar, Alexander III.,



possibility of a maritime canal to connect the Bultle with the Black Sea; this canal to be con-

MODERN BOMBARDMENTS,

THE EFFECT OF TEN MINUTES

SHELLING OF CANEA.

An Syswitness's Account of the Exploit of the counting of the Processing of the Control of the Control



lalanders were to have their share in the Government. There seems little doubt that the Moslem population, as was the case in Armenia, were urged from Constantinople to make some resistance to the innovations.

At any rate, early in January of 1897 the Moslems in the vicinity of Ithetimo and Candla moved into these two towns, as always happens in Crete when hostilities are in contemplation.

The first act of violence was the killing of a Christian named Kambouraks just outside of Canca. This was followed by the murder of two Turks in reprisal at Halepa. The Moslem villagers now flocked into the town of Canea. On Jan. 25 a Christian Judge, Markoulakes, was shot from the window of a Turkish cafe. Canoa was in a panic. Stores were closed and the small Christian population of the town barricaded themselves in their houses. Three days later a riot occurred among the Moslems. One whole quarter of Canea was burned, but owing to their preparations only about thirty Christians were killed and a few Moslems. Under the protection of marines all the Christian families of Canea were taken on board the European meu-of-war and carried to the Greek islands. At present there are only about fifty Christians in Canea. The mountaineers rose and came down to within a short distance of the town. The Moslem population had possession of the towns, the Christians of the rest of the island. Chaos reigned. The Turkish Government was either unable or unwilling to cope with the altuation. Engines sent from the foreign men-ofwar put out the fire in Canea, but in no other

respect did the European powers make any

move to reestablish order. This state of things continued from Jan. 28 until Feb 14, when Greece pluckily took matters into her own hands. Amid great enthusiasm 15,000 troops were embarked at the Pirmus, and before Europe had time to interfere these troops were landed in Crete. Then only did the "powers" make up their minds that it was time to occupy Canca. This they did with marines from the men-of-war. At this point the Ambassadors at Athens sent a diplomatic note to the Greek Government deprecating the landing of troops and advising their removal. In spite of should remain divided in such a way that one-half only, either the Baitic or the Black Sea fleet, could be available at one time. Between the north and the south there is no way for a naval concentration, communications being blockaded in the north by climatic and in the south by political obstructions. In his dealings with his grandmother's Government and the freek population of Crete, and that they could not be withdrawn. In the mean time, the Caristian chiefs throughout the island raised the Greek in an and declared their desire for union with Greeke. Coi. Vassos, commander of union with Greeke. Coi. Vassos, commander of union with Greekee. Coi. Vassos, commander of union with Greekee.

by the the crackic of musacury necessing an uninterrupted roar. Thus the European and uninterrupted roar. The the European can be took a right shot, which landed within ten yorks of a Greek gambat anchord off Actorian, cornous, in which the English, kind and the Christians except one shell front the Australian boat, which fell on the church ecupied by the Moslema. The fire of the English was been described by the Moslema in the English was shot away, but a few minutes later was holisted by the Moslema. The fire of the English was shot away, but a few minutes later was holisted with the very driven back. Fifteen Christian insurgences and three women were killed or minutes a

itself without any police force to speak of.

Major Borr, who was appointed by the International Commission, was prevented from entering on his work of organizing the gendarmerie until 1 was too late to reëstablish order. Collected taxes which should have been turned into the Treasury of the island were diverted to Stamboul.

Still the Ambassadors at Constantinople kept pressing matters, and it became evident that a change was slowly being brought about in Crete, by which the Christian majority of the Government of the Macedonia, the situation which should be beyond the control of diplomacy. It looks as if Greece would take this decisive step if she is summarily forced out of Crete.

STRANGE THINGS AT SEA.

The Story of the Cloud-Cradled Frog Suggests Another Marine Incident. From the Morning Oregonian.

A remarkable story about the American ship Iroquois picking a live frog off a cloud in midocean excited a murmur of comment along the water front yesterday, and, had the story come to port with almost any other man but Capt. Taylor, it might have been doubted. Taylor's reputation for veracity is well established in Portland, so the strange story was taken with-out a grain of salt, and with only a few drinks of whiskey. An unusual tale of the sea always brings to mind another, and the frog story of the

Iroquois was no exception.
"There's strange things happen on board ship, sometimes," said Al Betts, the well-known river pilot, "and scraping from off the clouds with a topmast is not the strangest. I remember an occurrence on board the old clipper Plumduff which was so remarkable that I am frequently

occurrence on board the old clipper Plumduff which was so remarkable that I am frequently accused of handling the truth in a careless manner when I relate it. The Plumduff was en route from Calcutta for the Columbia, in ballast, and I was first mate under Capt. Timbertoes. Among other live stock aboard was a Maltese cat. The cat tehaved very well for the first week or two, but when we got over on the equator she made the night hideous with her incessant yowling. Old Timbertoes had the yout, and did not sleep well anyway, and this infliction nearly made him crazy, so one night he came out, and finding the cat in a good, convenient position, kicked her over into the sounding sea.

"The only witness to the deed was a lascar sailor at the wheel, and, when he told the rest of the crew, we almost had a mutiny on our hands, as they prophesied all sorts of bad luck would happen to the ship. Nothing came of it, however, and as we were in good ballast trim we came flying along in rattling shape, and about ninety days after leaving the Ganges our mudhook went down in Astoria harbor. In due season the custom-house beat came out, and when the officers clambered aboard Denny Curran, the boatman, slacked away on his lanyard and his boat dropped around under the stern. A moment later we heard a yell, and Denny was coming up the ladder hand over hand as though the devil was after him, and in his boat, making a united chorus of 'meows,' was our old Maltese cat and fee half-grown kitens."

"When Denny recovered his broath he stated that, as his boat swung around under the stern, the animals inunediately sprang off the top of the rudder, and the unusual sight nearly frightenet! him to death. We then went back and made an examination of the rudder, and found that with her claws the abandoned cat had scratched a cavity out of the top of the rudder, and when the stern, the simulation of the rudder, and found that with her claws the abandoned cat had scratched a cavity out of the top of the rudder, and while the lascar sainers had bee

present mournest, and ween landed to protect the Greak population of Creic, and that the Greak population of Creic, and that the Greak population of Creic, and that the Greak is the was expared in rearries a control of the Greak of the Gre

is daily growing stronger in the islands and more fixed and settled. But there is still a difference of opinion as to methods. Several plans ference of opinion as to methods. Several plans of annexation have been proposed. Some desire the admission of the islands as a State of the Union. I think that so extreme a view is hardly justifiable; and I should also object strongly to the annexation of the islands as a county of California. It is should not be to the annexation of the islands as a county of California. The State of California is thereests, and such a control would not be to the taste of the Hawaiian people. Then there are some people who advocate annexation with a territorial form of government. I should object also to that, because we do not care to be governed by political adventurers sent out to us as the Territorial Governors are.

"The best plan, in my opinion, is to establish some form of government is managed. I should advocate a government by a Board of Commissioners, in which there should be more or less local influence. Perlups one might be appointed by the Prosident of the United States and the other two elected by the people.

"For myself, I should prefer, on some so-counts, to be annexed to the British empire. The chief reason for this feeling is that Great Britain protects its colonies and its people wherever they may be. And this protection is granted, no matter which party may be in power in Parliament, But we all recognize the fact—even the British empire would be our commercial ruin. All, or the vast majority of our commercial ruin. All, or the vast majority of our commercial ruin. All, or the vast majority of our commercial ruin. All, or the vast majority would be a terrible blow to us. If we might maintain independence, with a complete reciprocity agraragement with the United States, and it is in the trade with the United States, and it is in the trade with this country that our prosperity lies. To become British terributy would be atterrible blow to us. If we might maintain independence, with a complete reciprocity agraragement with the United States in the United States in the United States in the United States in the of annexation have been proposed. Some desire the admission of the islands as a State of the Union. I think that so extreme a view is hardly

"Is the Japanese element in the islands gaining in strength?"
"I think that the strength of the Japanese influence in the islands has been exaggerated in this country. It is true that we have a great many Japanese among us, but they are not rapidly increasing in numbers, and I do not think we need fear their political influence. It is true that we have a treaty with Japan which contains the most favored nation clause. But the Japanese who come to us are, for the most part, from the lowest clauses in their country, and very few of them can read and write, even in their own language. We have a clause in our Constitution which bars from the suffrage those who cannot read and write in English or Hawaisa. This serves to exclude the Japanese, for they cannot claim, under their treaty, any privileges which we deny to our own people. We do not, therefore, fear Japanese aggressions therefore, fear Japanese

privileges which we deny to our own people. We do not, therefore, fear Japanese aggressions so much as has been represented."

"The fear of revolt against the Government has subsided?"

"Yea. The case with which the last revolt was put down showed the royalist faction that attempt at revolution was futile. And, then, the chief conspirators and mischief makers have been banished.

"The leaders of that revolt were treated with wonderful leniency, when one considers the cormity of their offence. They all deserved far more severe punishment than they received. When one considers that a part of the plot was to scatter lighted bombs from the gallery of the Central Union Church while the congregation, including the President and the most of his Cabinet, were at worship on Sunday evening, the heinousness of their crime is apparent. The bombs for this purpose were actually prepared when the plot was fortunately discovered.

"We are watching the trend of events in this country," said Prof. Brigham in conclusion, "and we believe that the next few weeks will be full of possibilities to Hawaii."

YANKEE SKIPPERS WERE DANDIES. swell Shore Togs of American Ship Officers of

Fifty Years Ago. "The officers of American ships about fifty years ago," said the old skipper, "were, as a class, the best dressed men in the country. Their apparel, when ashore, was without foppery as in was understood in those days. Of course, they had oreign countries to draw upon for their figured nik waisicoats and their embroidered shirt fronts, which might be thought a little extreme n these unromantic times of steam and soot and grease. The frock coat in those days was cut with a short skirt and was buttoned at the waist. The waistcoats were cut low, exposing an expanse of immaculate shirt bosom, and the trousers were cut large at the bottom and san

neatly over the instep.
"I can see now one of the old-time Yankes sailors, a first or a second mate of a China clipper or an Atlantic packet, walking up the shilling' side of Broadway-say between Canal and Bleecker streets on a pleasant afternoon. You could discern no difference between his shore togs and the dress of the regular Broad-